

## A NEW SPECIES OF GHILIANELLA FROM HAITI

(HEMIPTERA REDUVIDAE)

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The present paper describes a new species of *Ghilianella* from Haiti. This is the third species known from Haiti, the other two are *G. haitiana* Maldonado and *G. gerstaeckeri* (Dohrn)

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*Ghilianella zomata*, new species

Easily separated from all other known species, excepting *G. monense* Maldonado, by the banded appearance of the abdomen. *G. monense* also has a banded abdomen but the silver bands are basal while the golden bands of *G. zomata*, new species, are caudal.

*Male*.—Head dorsally, thorax, abdomen, and mid and hind legs blackish; head ventrally, beak, and fore legs dark brown. Abdomen with banded appearance due to a heavy concentration of short golden yellow hairs on caudal fourth of segments three to five; on the sterna the hairs are more concentrated laterally. Interantennal spine yellowish; legs unbanded. Sparse, short, appressed pilosity over body, more concentrated on abdomen and causing the above mentioned banding.

Head sparsely granulated; eyes small. Interantennal spine long and straight. Fourth antennal segment twice as long as third.

Thoracic segments sparsely granulate, relative lengths of segments: 4.2, 4.0, 3.3. Claws of fore tarsi two, the inner very short and closely appressed to base of outer. First spine of fore femur at three and one half times its own length from tip of trochanter; basal half of fore femur gradually thickened to first spine. Armature of fore femur with inner row consisting of bristles arising from wart-like bases.

Abdomen almost parallel sided; posterior angles of terga not produced; terga with low longitudinal median ridge. Hind margin of each tergum straight, with small black median wart. Fifth tergum longer than sixth; sixth longer than seventh (relative lengths: 3.5, 3.1, 2.9). Seventh tergum slightly widening to basal third where the constriction begins, thence tapering in a very shallow s-curve to apex; reaching to apex of hypopygium (fig. 9). Hind margins of second to fifth sterna straight; of sixth concave medianly and convex on sides; of seventh very shallowly concave on sides; of eighth straight. Eighth sternum visible on its entire width, spiracle pedunculate (fig. 5). Hypopygium opening upwards; upper margin laterally with a shallow elongate concavity. Clasper on lateral view nearly three times as long as wide, curved mesad as seen from above (figs. 6 and 7). Apical process of hypopygium hidden by claspers, upper margin shallowly concave, lateral margin concave (fig. 4).

Over-all body length: 26 mm.

*Female*.—Body dark brown, paler than male. Interantennal spine straw colored. Mid and hind legs and antennae light brown; antenna with first and second segments with five or six dark brown annuli; mid and hind femora each with three or four brownish annuli; mid and hind tibiae each with a conspicuous dark brown



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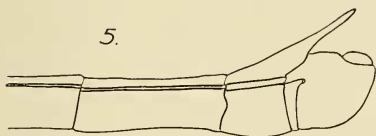
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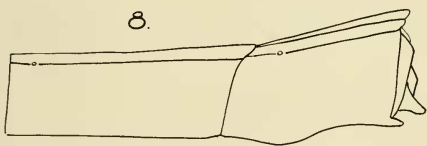
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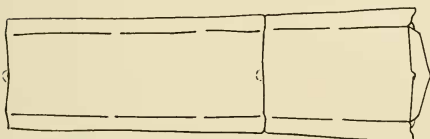
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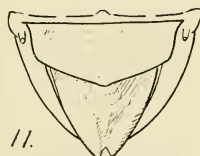
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11.

*Ghilianella monense* Maldonado, male. Fig. 1, clasper, dorsal view; fig. 2, clasper, lateral view; fig. 3, apical process of hypopygium, caudal.

*Ghilianella zomata* n. sp. Fig. 4, male, apical process of hypopygium; fig. 5, male, last abdominal segments, lateral; fig. 6, male, clasper, dorsal; fig. 7, male, clasper, lateral; fig. 8, female, last abdominal segments, lateral; fig. 9, male, seventh tergum; fig. 10, female, last abdominal segments dorsal; fig. 11, female genitalia, caudal.

basal and apical band. Tarsi dark brown. Forelegs brownish, irregularly variegated with yellowish brown; femoral spines pale yellow with black apices.

Thorax with very scarce short pilosity. Third to fifth abdominal segments with a concentration of golden short appressed pilosity on apical third giving them a banded appearance; pilosity heavier on terga than on sterna, banding less conspicuous than in male. Remaining parts of abdomen with scarce pilosity but heavier than on thorax.

Head very sparsely granulate; eyes small. Long interantennal spine, straight. Fourth antennal segment twice as long as third.

Thoracic segments very sparsely granulate; relative lengths of segments: 3.1, 3.0, 2.5. Claws of fore tarsi two, the inner very short and closely appressed to outer. First spine of fore femur at three and one-half times its own length from tip of trochanter; basal half of fore femur gradually thickened to first spine. Armature of fore femur as in the male.

Abdomen parallel-sided, not bulbous; last abdominal segment the widest (fig. 10). Posterior angles of terga not produced; each tergum with a low median ridge and a small inconspicuous wart medianly on apical margin. Fifth tergum longer than sixth; sixth longer than seventh (4, 3.5, 2.1). Seventh tergum longer than wide; hind margin not declivate; with apical angles produced, with a median tubercle subequal to apical angles (fig. 10). Eighth tergum slightly over twice as long; hind margin roundly produced; transversely corrugate and with a median ridge. Ninth tergum corrugate; apex upcurved (fig. 8), apical margin distinctly emarginate; with three transverse corrugations on basal half and a median carina on apical half of disc, as in figure 11.

Seventh sternum shorter than sixth, somewhat inflated below before middle; hind margin produced; projection rectangular, slightly longer than wide at base (fig. 8). Over all body length: 28 mm.

This species is very closely related to *Ghilianella monense*, the only other species with a banded abdomen. In both cases, the banded appearance is due to a concentration of pilosity. However, in *G. monense* the pilosity is basal and silvery and in *G. zomata* it is apical and golden. The external genitalia of both male and female are different in these two species. Details of the claspers (fig. 1 and 2) and of the apical process of the hypopygium (fig. 3) of *G. monense* are illustrated.

*Types*.—Holotype, male, collected five miles south of Cap Haitien, along the road to Grande Rivière-du-Nord, from hanging dead leaves of banana plants, July 26, 1961; J. Maldonado-Capriles and Leonce Bonnefil collectors; U.S.N.M. Type No. 65934. Allotype, female, same data: in the author's collection.

#### REFERENCE

- Maldonado-Capriles, J., 1960. Assassin bugs of the genus *Ghilianella* in the Americas (Hemiptera, Reduviidae, Emesinae). Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum 112 (3440): 393-450.